#### AL G. FIELD'S MINSTRELS

WILL OPEN THE SEASON AT ENG-LISH'S OPERA HOUSE.

There Will Be Two Attractions the Park This Week-Local Musical Notes.

Preparations are being made at English's Opera House for the one-night engagement of Al G. Field's Greater Minstrels, Wednesday of this week. It is a time-honored custom with the management of that place of amusement to secure some big organizawhich to inaugurate each new However, the occasion cannot readily be recalled when a more pleasing attraction than Field's minstrels was obtained for such purpose. Everybody likes a good minstrel performance, and to ascertain that the one given by Mr. Field and his coadjutors belongs to this class it is only necessary to glance at the roster of

the company given below. As a matter of course, the piece de resistance of the entertainment is the remarkable acrobatic and athletic act of Mr Field's celebrated band of Mamelukes, representatives of the haughty warriors and incomparable horsemen who ruled Egypt in the dark ages. It is said that the acts of tumbling, balancing, juggling and conjuring performed by these people excel anything of the kind ever seen on the lems. stage before. This part of the entertainment is introduced in the scenic spectacle "The Fete at Mecca," which concludes the

Another great act on the long programme is that of Pascatel, "the man of many | ing. This is pronounced by many who have seen it the strongest single vaudeville specialty ever carried by a minstrel com-

Mr. Field has a splendid corps of vocalists, including Arthur Yule, Reese Prosser, A. Fred Aikens, Charles Quaintance, Paul Lalonde, Fred Jordon, Addison Waltz, Charles Larue and Jean Elliott. The principal comedians are Al G. Field, Arthur Rigby, Tommy Donnelly and Doc Quigley, the funny dancer. Others in the list are Berry and Hughes, comic musical artists, nes Gibbons and Bob Keyes, the eccentric athlete.

#### r the Sea" at the Park. it of two plays to be seen at the

as week is "Over the Sea," which a three days' engagement to-morafternoon. The piece is said to be a cinating melodrama, containing attracwe stage pictures and portraying natural characters. The sentiment is claimed to be pure and lofty, filial devotion and fidelity of those who love being commended with frequency and force. It abounds in shades of comedy and pathos. The story of the play, notwithstanding its dramatic power, is said to be true to life, and the finale entirely satisfactory, without offending the canons of good taste. There are funny situations and droll sayings, all of which are fully developed by a capable company.

latest songs, dances and monologues will Prominent members of the cast are E. H English, Harry M. Holden, George B. Edwards, Eleanor Franklin, Lizzie B. Chester. George Edwards and E. R. Whalen. The play is produced under the direction of the Holden Brothers' Dramatic Company,

A feature of the entertainment afforded

will be vaudeville turns between acts, mak-

ing each performance continuous. The

#### "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Thursday.

Several weeks ago a note was made of the fact that Al W. Martin had returned from a trip to Cuba, bringing back with of Cuban bloodhounds for use in his large production of "Uncle Tom's The time for patrons of the Park around, the engagement being for commencing with Thursday matinee this week. Although the play is so old as to merit the title of venerable nevertheless it seems incapable of losing for the theater-going public This fact is doubtless largely due to the many up-to-date features which are injected into the play each year. A strong feature of this year's production is a group of colored cakewalkers who are said to be as good as any in the business. The company claims to carry three brass bands. twenty-five head of ponies, donkeys, horses and oxen, a tallyho coach, traps, ittle Eva's golden chariot, Uncle Tom's log cabin, ox carts and numerous other novelties. There will be an elaborate street parade each morning during the stay of he company in the city. Mr. Martin claims to have spent a large sum of money upon s enterprise the past summer and says that it requires two cars to transport the scenery and equipment. There will be matinee each day.

## Empire's Bookings.

Among the bookings for the Empire Ton Burlesquers who open the season on 'Aug. 27 are Heuck & Fennessy's comedians, Riley & Woods, Merry Maidens, Wine, Vomen and Song. American Burlesquers, Australian Beauties, Rice & Barton, Broadway Burlesquers, Sam Devere, Big Sensation, Harry Morris, Irwin's Burlesquers and

## the Grass Widows.

Notes of the Stage. Harry Loraine will be seen in "Alvin Joslin" this season.

Russ Whyta! has written a new five-act drama called "Blackballed."

Lillian Kingsbury is to be Robert Downing's leading woman this season.

Creston Clarke and Adelaide Prince will inangurate their new season at Atlantic City

Dorothy Chester (Mrs. Frederick De Belleville) is to be a member of Richard Mansfield's com-

Delmore & Wilson are to be starred this season by Ira J. La Motte in a new musical farce called

Strauss's orchestra has played for the first time the dream scene from Mascagni's "Raddiff" and a new waltz by Delibes.

The Hanlons have secured a copyright on the new fantastic farce-comedy written for them by E. E. Kidder, entitled "A Lively Legacy." Thomas J. Keogh has been engaged to play

eading comedy roles with the Greenwall Stock Company at the American Theater, New York. Lotta Linthicum is a member of the stock company at Her Majesty's Theater, Montreal,

Her wide range of parts includes "Sapho" and "Mme. Sans-Gene." Effic Ellsier, who won considerable fame last season as Glory Quayle No. 2, is to succeed Julia Marlowe in the character of Barbara

Frietchie this season. Jas. M. Brophy, who played the lead in "Tennessee's Pardner" two years, has been re-

by Manager Arthur Aiston to play the same part this season. Frederick V. Bowers has been induced by

Manager Robert Grau to re-enter vaudeville. Mr. Bowers is the man who has become famous through the songs "Because," "Always" and London is threatened with a new Chinese melo-

drama entitled "The Yellow Terror." It is probably a dramatization of a serial story of same name now running in certain syndicate

Fred Murtard, the well-known theatrical manager, of Anderson, Ind., who is a brother-in-law to Fred C. Dickson, manager of the local Park Theater, rejoices in the possession of a daughter,

The new Hopkins Stock Company opened in Chicago week before last with "The Cherry Frekers" and revived "Queena" last week. The they belong to a dying dynasty, their days performances are given an added flavor by a are numbered.

"The Lost Art." a farce in one act by James J. Corbett and George Henry Trader, has been copyrighted by Mr. Corbett, which lends an air of truth to the recent announcement that the ex-

pugilist is to enter vaudeville this season. XXX

Giles Shine, husband of Lavinia Shannon, has reen engaged to play a part in Andrew Mack's new play. "The Rebel." The scenery has been painted by Joseph Physioc, and the four sets to be employed are said to be exceptionally rich an i handsome. Mr. Mack will, as usual, have a col-lection of brand new songs.

porting cast in "A Bachelor's Romance." which will go out on the road from New York shortly.

"Down Mobile" is the name of a hair-raising melodrama on which Lincoln J. Carter is at work. It will have a fire scene which is said to eclipse anything of the kind yet attempted on the stage. The effect of a blazing conflagration is produced partly by the aid of large reflectors.

"When Wealth and Poverty Meet," a series of

stereopticon pictures shown by Stover, the photo

artist, is creating a sensation at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden, Chicago. The views are from life in Chicago streets, and range from the most fashionable to the most squalid, presenting wonderful contrast. Thurlow Bergen, a member of last season's here one week at the Grand Opera House, has een engaged by Liebler & Co. to play Albert de

Morcerf in James O'Neill's elaborate revival of The Count of Monte Cristo" this season. Mr. Bergen formerly traveled with Sol Smith Rus-The Dramatic Mirror says that Lavinia Shan non is stopping at the New Amsterdam Hotel New York: that she is still disengaged for this reason, although the recipient of five good offers

'a magnificent dresser, her wardrobe consisting of sixty-five beautiful gowns, most of them im-A world of pathes is contained in the following note taken from the last issue of the Nev York Clipper: "Sam Wilde, a colored performer -right name Samuel White-is notified that his other is in an impoverished condition and is to be sent to the poorhouse. Full details can be obtained from Mrs. M. White, No. 78 John street,

furing the past summer. It is also said that

Miss Shannon has a well-earned reputation as

#### The Local Musical World.

Cincinnati." This suggests the novel "No. John Street," which deals with socialistic prob

Mr. Rudolph Koster has returned from his vacation and will now resume his teach-

Miss Mary Josephine Wight is spending the month of August with her parents at Shelbyville, Ky.

from her vacation and will preside at the organ at Meridian-street M. E. Church to-Mr. W. M. Alley, supervisor of music in

Miss Shirley Schumacher has returned

days in the city last week. The Wabash pupils of Mr. John Geiger have arranged to give an opera there this fall. "Dorothy," by Cellier, has been selected. It will be under the direction of Mr. Geiger, who will sing the leading bari-

tone part. The Orpheus, a new male club, has just been organized. The club has thirty mem bers. Mr. Henry D. Newton is the director. The club has completed arrangements for several concerts during the ap-

proaching season. Miss Ida Sweenie has gone to Detroit for a month's visit. Miss Sweenie has been reengaged as soprano soloist at Roberts Park Church for the coming season. This is the sixth year that Miss Sweenie has been the

The vesper organ recitals at Memorial Church will be resumed this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. W. H. Donley, the organist, will play the following programme:

soloist at this church.

'Hymne de Fete''......Capocci Andante from the Symphony in D...Haydn 'Veneziana' ..... Bereny Theme Slave, "La Coppelia".......Delibes orete Kufferath Allegro Moderato ......Wely

August is undoubtedly the dullest month in the year as far as musical matters are concerned. Indianapolis is by no means an exception; consequently musical news is very scarce. To relieve the monotony some wiseacre has started a little argument as to whether the organs in the First Presbyterian and Plymouth churches belong to Uncle Sam or to the churches. It is to be hoped that in the event that one of the organs belongs to Uncle Sam it will be placed in Tomlinson Hail. The organ in Plymouth Church is a large one and would, when repaired, make an excellent instrument for the hall.

## WATER-BALANCE ELEVATOR.

Impressive but Antiquated Substitute for Stairs.

Chicago Record.

With splashes and roars and wails of despair the last of the old water-balance elevators in Chicago is still making its trips in a Dearborn street office building. In th five-story structure it is still revered and spoken of tenderly. But the cold and unanpreciative world on the outside makes the weird old-fashioned apparatus the subject of unkind remarks and predicts the early advent of the day when it shall be no more. All alone it must show the merits of its tribe, for with the disappearance of its mate from the Metropolitan block at Randolph and LaSalle streets the Dearborn street car became the sole survivor of the genus this side of Milwaukee

It has been the fear of the friends of the water and bucket elevator that it could disappear from the scene of its activity unhonored and unsung and go down into a lonesome grave. And yet the old-style car is as harmless as Mark Twain's covote and as safe as a toboggan built on the pyramids. It always does the best it can. It has jerked and sometimes fallen, but it never was the cause of anyone dying if he were in good health at the time of riding

As all water-balance elevators are practically the same, a description of one is a description of all, but the fact must be kept in mind that the species has its varying characteristics, and differences are found to exist in the cables, shafts, levers, tubes and tanks, much as there are distinct and contrasting qualities in horses. A water balance elevator consists mainly of two shafts running from the basement to the roof, one for the car and one for the bucket. At the top of the shaft in which the bucket moves up and down is a tank which holds a large amount of water. At its base is one of equal capacity. The bucket is filled when at the top of the shaft with enough water to lift the car when loaded with passengers. A move of the lever and upward goes the car. A brake is used to control the speed. If the operator desires to reverse the di-

rection he must empty the bucket, and as this means extra work passengers must "look alive" and not pass their floors; otherwise they will have to travel to the top or bottom, as the case may be. When the bucket is at the bottom the elevator is at the top. Then the operator empties the bucket and the car shoots nown. The water is usually pumped to the top by a private engine. This means the greatest economy in water. If the machinery is in good condition the same microbes might be confined in this unfruitful field during the lifetime of the average man and never have a chance to get out and

Another curious feature is an air chamber at the bottom of the elevator shaft. This is the feature which won the day when the system first came into vogue. It was said to be the masterpiece of safety contrivance and its inventor predicted that its coming marked an area in the history of elevators. It comprised a space of the same diameter as the elevator shaft, with a rubber lining and a wooden top.

seek whom they might devour. Strong ca-

bles connect the car and the bucket.

In the Metropolitan block an operator once gave the "vacuum" a practical test. He was at the top and starting for the bottom when the brakes gave out. The structure is five stories high and the ride was too swift for a nervous person's peace of mind, but the safety air chamber let him down easily after the car reached the ground floor and his adventure awakened a tenderness for the system that still lingers in the hearts of the old-timers.

Once established, the water-balance car is driven away only by growls of large and fearful dimensions. It is so cheap that the owner of the building usually loves it with the same affection street-car companies once felt for the horse-power system. There is one in Milwaukee and another in Toronto, Ont., but, like the bison,

## Above the Necessity.

Chicago Tribune. "You've sent your boy to college, I hear,"

remarked the neighbor. "Well, I hope he will acquit himself with credit." Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt, Dorothy Sherrod (Mrs. Tim Murphy), and Louise Thorndyks boundary of the laborers.

Source with Mrs. Gaswell, somewhat irritated. "I'm able to supindignantly.

The won't need to, begosn! Said Mr. Gaswell, somewhat irritated. "I'm able to supindignantly.

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The won't need to, begosn! Said Mr. Gaswell as taking her share of the hard work with
the laborers.

When the German farmer came in the I gave it up. This closed the argument.

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HALF A MILLION OF ORPHANS IN NEED OF THE WORLD'S HELP.

Distress and Desolation for Heipless Children Will Last Long After Plague and Drought Are Over.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Aug. 10,-News by cable from India's viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and other officials, from American missionaries and from newspaper correspond-Pike Stock Company, Cincinnati, who played ents report a general rainfall in the faminestricken districts and prospects brighter than at any time for the past two years. This means that the gaunt, woeful, hideous figure of Famine is being literally drowned. River beds which for twenty-four months have been bared to the sky and baked by the sun till rock hard are now gradually softening into their natural muddiness. Streams are manifesting signs of life. The water in the few wells which were not drained by the long drought are growing deeper and fields, meadows, farms, grazing grounds, garden plots-in fact, the whole parched earth-is giving promise of generous fertility, as in the years gone by.

But these are, after all, only signs and

promises which, while restoring hope to the

hearts of the stricken millions, must not be taken as meaning that the famine is at an end. Famine may be dying, but she is not yet dead. She still stalks abroad in all the western and central provinces, and for at least three months to come she will continue her deadly work. As the cause of the awful distress and desolation was lack of rain, it will take a very long, steady rainfall to restore the ground to a condition rich enough to yield. With the exception of a one-hour shower on July 20 of last year, the present rainfall is the first western India has known for twentyfour months. Hence, not until rain has fallen continuously for weeks and weeks will the ground be sufficiently soaked and the public schools at Shelbyville and the foremost music teacher there, spent a few softened to assure the raising of a crop Moreover, millions of head of cattle-indeed, 90 per cent. of all the cattle-have died for want of fodder, and farmers will

> Therefore, desperate distress still exists. Utter desolation is still the lot of millions If the government were now to withdraw its aid, shut up the relief works and poorhouses, if American contributions were now to cease and missionaries to stop their work, 10,000,000 homeless, helpless people would be in imminent danger of starving to

remain tied hand and foot till the govern-

ment supplies new live stock to replace

the old, whose bones lie scattered the coun-

NEED STILL URGENT. Furthermore, since the rain has come scores of thousands who have been saved from death by starvation are threatened with death by exposure. Blankets and clothing are scarce; only about one person in every thousand possessing a halfway decent garment.

Meanwhile, famine has written her will on the face of the land. She is leaving Christendom a legacy in the form of hundreds of thousands of homeless, helpless orphans. The million men and women who, after indescribable suffering, have succumbed since the famine began, not only to starvation, but to fever, plague and cholera besides, have left fully half a million fatherless, motherless children. When the government closes its relief works, its poorhouses, sending millions of absolutely penpiless people to their desolate homes to begin life's struggle over again, what is to become of the parentless, ownerless children? Who is to shelter them, clothe, feed, instruct them and fit them for lives of use-

I have myself just returned from India, and I can truthfully write that of all the sad sights to be seen in the famine district the most pitiable is the starving child. In proportion to the need of their respec-Not a few, but tens of thousands, are wandering along the highways, waifs of a desert country, living drift-chips on shoreless sea. Their mothers and fathers have died of starvation, and now they have not a soul in the world to turn to, no kith. no kin, not a single heart among their own people to look after them. It is in the rescue of these orphans, waifs from the highway of death itself, that the missionaries devote a large part of their working hours. Once inside a mission compound, the poor, little starveling, if care and food have not come too late, is supported by funds sent to the missionaries by the American peo-

Among the many starving orphan chilaren gathered from the fields by Dr. Taylor and his wife, missionaries at Ahmedabad, there came one little girl who insisted on entering the house. She came into the library, and after a brief look about lisped in her own tongue, "Please, may I die here?" and then threw herself down on the floor and went to sleep. It is gratifying to add that the long sleep and the hot milk afterward given to this child saved her from death, and she was added to the fold of orphans in Mr. Taylor's care.

HUNDREDS OF WAIFS Even in the streets of Bombay there are hundreds of famine children wandering about. With sunken eyes, hollow cheeks and indented temples, with weary, weak, skeleton legs, they totter, by the dozen, in the footsteps of the European, crying, "Salam, Sahib"-which is their way of saying "Peace to you." Then slapping their hollow and naked stomachs to emphasize their need of food, they continue their piteous supplications, begging for enough food to keep them alive just another hour. Sometimes a mother accosts one, a babe in her arms, trying its little best to get food from the dry, parched breast-and this mother also entreats you, saying: "Give us something to eat, and God will bless you with many children."

The group of waifs about her cling as if by instinct to her scant, ragged skirt, as if they felt that since this woman is mother to the babe she will act also as a kind mother to all who snuggle up to her. Saving the children, in famine time, is one of the most encouraging phases of relief work, while to see children starve, to know that they, the helpless ones, cannot be helped, that they must die by inches for want of food, is a condition of affairs that wrings the heart. Thousands of these orphans are now in the hands of American missionaries, having been plucked by them from the jaws of the famine, but they must soon be turned out to starve unless the missionaries receive the means to purchase food for them.

Bishop Thoburn, the dean of missionaries in India, who is now in this country for the recovery of his health, said to a correspondent of this paper: "The highways are covered with people, many of whom are mere walking skeletons, vainly seeking a region where food can be found. Children. whose parents have perished, are wandering everywhere. The spectacle is one of the most painful which can be found on earth. The cries of the orphans, if they could only enter into the cars of all good people in distant lands, would stir the Christian world to such a movement of

have received a letter, saying: "I have seen within the past few days young moth ers with new-born children, who have not tasted food in several days. Hundreds of children, deserted by their parents, who could not bear to see them die of hunger, have come to our house pathetically holding out their tiny hands. A heart of stone

legacy which famine would surely leave, have throughout the period of distress employed famine labor at 4 cents a daygovernment rate-in building the numerous mission orphanages with which the famine district is now dotted. They built these houses of refuge that they might be in readiness when the relief camps close to receive the orphaned children, who will then be turned adrift with no one to care for them. But whence is to come the money for the support of these helpless little ones? A plan for the solution of this problem has been formed by Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald. He says: "Living expenses in India are light. The expense of caring for the five hundred thousand orphans, while stupendous in the aggregate, is yet easily within reach when considered one by one It is not to be expected that any one person should assume the whole responsibility, yet every one can do something. Five cents for every working day or thirty cents a week will clothe, feed, shelter and instruct a child, and there are but few people who cannot undertake the responsibility for one child, giving part themselves and collecting the balance from friends and neighbors. To every person so contributing will be given the name and address of the orphan for whom they have assumed responsibility, and once every three months they will receive an English letter from India, either from the child or from its teacher, reporting the progress it is making. I am sure the charitable, sympathetic people of our prosperous country will prove equal to the occasion and tens of thousands of famine waifs will be saved for lives of Christian influ-

Dr. Klopsch's paper will receive all pledges to this end and will cable the money to India free of all expense, and weekly reports of pledges received will be cabled at the same time. This course will enable the missionaries to take promptly and quickly as many children as there are

ORGANIZED RELIEF WORK.

If it be desired that the children be received in the orphanages of any particular denomination, and this wish is clearly expressed at the time when the pledge is made, it will be conscientiously respected; or if preference for either sex is expressed such preference will also be faithfully respected, and every pledge for one year and every remittance, however small, toward orphan support will be promptly acknowl-

edged in public print. A plan on similar lines was adopted by Dr. Klopsch for the support of orphans after the famine of 1897. The plan was successful, and since that year the money sent to India through his paper has supported thousands of the helpless ones. Just back from India himself, Dr.

Klopsch is enthusiastic in his praise of the magnificent work now being carried on by Chirstian missionaries among the orphans of the 1897 famine. On the day of his arrival in Bombay, five hundred of these famine waifs greeted him with songs and addresses and presented him with a copy of the New Testament, printed in India, in the Marathi language. This orphan work, he says, is the hope of the nation, and the work of the interdenominational committee, which distributes the money sent to India, through the Christian Herald, deserves unstinted praise.

The committee referred to, the only one of the kind, is composed exclusively of American missionaries representing every denomination in India. There are no Hindu or Mohammedan members. There is no other organization in India that can do the work of distribution so effectually. The money passes from the committee at large to the central denominational committee, tive fields. These missionaries, than whom there are no better men and women on the earth, at the peril of their lives are toiling amid famine and cholera and plague to save the dying people. The work of distribution is done under their personal supervision. Their high character, and the nature of their regular work, peculiarly fit them for this special relief service which they conduct without one cent of pay, so that the money sent them goes intact to buy food for the starving. No other way of sending relief could be so successful.

## GILSON WILLETS.

ndesirable Tenant to Have in House. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SHE SAW GHOSTS.

"A family ghost may be a very desirable appurtenance to a baronical castle," remarked a veteran real-estate agent, "but it's the last thing in the world I would want on a piece of improved city property I have two houses on my list that have been seriously depreciated in value solely on account of ridiculous rumors that they are haunted. In one instance it was a clear case of 'put-up job.' A tenant who was behind several months in his rent declared his family couldn't stay on the premises any longer on account of mysterious noises in one of the upper rooms and the occasional appearance of a spook woman in the back hall. He said plainly that if any steps were taken to restrain him in moving out his furniture he would tell everybody why he was obliged to leave and, having some knowledge of the effect of ghost stories on rental values, I advised the owner to let him go unmolested. That was done, but he told his yarn all the same, and the consequence is that the house is vacant and likely to remain so. dare say the landlord will have to let somebody have it rent free for a while in order to break the spell. The other place got its bad name from an old lady who is a chronic spook-finder. She has seen ghosts everywhere she ever lived, and she couldn't occupy a house of mine under any circumstances. I knew her record, and as soon as heard she was the tenant I advised the landlord to give her notice immediately He did so, but he wasn't quick enough She got there first with her usual spectre. and ever since the night that her screeches aroused the neighborhood people have been making detours to avoid the place after dark. A person who starts a ghost story about a house ought to be compelled to produce the apparition in open court or pay rent for it as long as the premises stand vacant."

## The Wild Sunflower.

At early dawn, like soldiers in their places, Rank upon rank the golden sunflowers stand; Gazing toward the east with eager faces, Waiting until their god shall touch the land To life and glory, longingly they wait, Those voiceless watchers at the morning's gate

Dawn's portals tremble silently apart Far to the east, across the dewy plain, A glory kindles that in every heart Finds answering warmth and kindles there and rapture beams in every radiant face Now softly glowing with supernal grace.

And all day long that silent worship lasts, And as their god moves grandly down the west And every stem a lengthening shadow casts Toward the east, ah, then they love him best And watch till every lingering ray is gone, Then slowly turn to greet another dawn. -Albert Bigelow Paine.

## The Enchanted Sword.

Detroit Journal. The prince and the princess were may ried and lived happily ever after.

They had the enchanted sword to thank For with the enchanted sword the prince

slew the conventional dragon; afterward the princess, who was literary, used the trusty blade to sharpen her lead pencils

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

THE VALUE OF "STANDING:" SOME-

TIMES IT IS DIFFICULT.

would melt at the sight of such suffering." The missionaries, indeed, foreseeing the By the Rev. G. Monroe Royce, Associate Editor "The Churchman," Episcopalian, New York, N. Y.

> "Having done all-stand."-Eph. vi, 13.
> "They also serve who stand and wait."-The hardest thing to do sometimes is just to stand still, neither going backward nor

Generally speaking, if we are not going forward, we are going backward; but there are times when we cannot advance and must not retreat, but, having done all, we can only stand our ground and take whatever comes, be it of good or be it of evil. When St. Paul wrote the words of our text, he spoke from a long and manifold

experience. He had suffered much in many ways. His privations had been of the severest nature, his hardships had been great. He had suffered shipwreck, had been persecuted and imprisoned, and was soon, as he very well knew, to be called upon to offer up his life as a testimony to his faith. But not only this-not only had the apostle endured these exceptional hardships as a disciple of his Lord and Master-he had suffered perhaps even more intensely and acutely, in another but a much less notable manner. It may be of no special encouragement

for us to know that the apostle did many wonderful things which we are none of us called upon to do, and it would be idle for us to speculate as to whether we should be able to do them or not. What each of us wants to know is, how did the great apostle, who could endure such severe hardships and accomplish such grand things-how did he, how could he know anything about the troubles that encompass me on every hand, and try so hard my faith, though in an entirely different The times and the circumstances.

say, have changed. True, but human life, human experience, remains about the same thing from generation to generation. It ebbs and flows, it is true; it is sometimes high and full and wide, with faith and hope and love; and then it seems to ebb away, to sink away, to die away, leaving behind it only the dead weeds and the driftwood of sad memories; of broken friendships and wounded affection, of misfortune and failure, of misery and despair. FROM THE SAME FOUNTAIN.

This has always been so, will always be so. Life may change in its outward form and color, in its outward show and seem ing; but its inward currents are fed from the same fountain, flow through the same channels, and carry with them the same joys and sorrows from year to year and from generation to generation. It is from this inner, unseen life that we experience the deepest emotions, the strongest pangs of woe, and the keenest thrills of delight. It is from this inner life that the apostle speaks, as well as from the outer. It is to the inner life, after all, that spiritual teaching must be addressed, and one who cannot speak from this inward experience cannot speak with force or authority.

First of all, then, I think we have the best of reasons for believing that St. Paul was a man of deeply affectionate nature, capable of the strongest love, the most en during friendship. He was like his Master, no recluse or ascetic.

It seems a strange irony of nature that so many such lovable souls should never experience the happiness they crave, and for which they are especially fitted, viz., that of being loved. Think of our Lord Christ himself, full of love for all; for his disciples, for the common people, and for the little children. Think especially of his love for Peter, James and John; and how they all forsook him; not one out of all his professed friends really loved him with a faithfulness that stood the test of trial. Think of the deep sadness that must have filled his great heart when, returning from his agonizing prayer in the garden, he found Peter and James and John sleeping. What must have been his feelings when he spake the gentle but powerful rebuke: watch one hour?

"Simon, sleepest thou? Couldst thou not Does such weakness, such faithlessness as the disciples showed in this trying hour. seem unnatural, unaccountable? If you think so, you have little experience of humanity. That was the human heart eighteen hundred years ago; that is the human heart to-day, as it beats in your breast

and in mine. PAUL'S EXPERIENCE.

What must St. Paul have felt when he wrote from Rome: "Demas has forsaken me, having loved his present world, and is departed unto Thessalonica." Not one word of bitterness nor complaint. These little sidelights show us clearly enough that the great apostle had other trials than those of outward persecution, and I believe that these unrecorded sufferings were the most acute and intense, as they always are with

everyone. We must then take the words of the text as coming from a man of God who spoke out of the abundance of his soul's experiences. He had not only "endured hardness as a good soldier of Christ,' but he had experienced those inward sor-16ws which bring him so close to us all, which, while not detracting from his lofty character as an apostle and a martyr, yet make him seem really like one of ourselves. It is the wide scope of the apostle's human experiences, as well as his divine commission, which give force and au-

thority to his words, "Having done all -stand." Does it not frequetly come to this? After we have put forth every effort, after we | New York Evening Post. have used all the means within our reach, after we have exerted every force that God and nature have placed within our power; after battling and fighting and praying; after having done all, and being unable to do more, unable to go forward and determined not to go backward, time comes when we can only just stand our ground and be patient and endure. And this is really the hardest thing in this world to do. So long as we can be active in some way or other, we have hope and faith and courage. But when nothing can be done, when we cannot lift a hand or advance one step; when all has been said and all has been done; then it is only the truly great and strong who can calmly and firmly stand fast, hold their place, endure in silence, possess their soul in

peace, though the heavens fall. It requires more courage for the soldier to stand under fire from the enemy without returning it, than it does to make the charge or repel the attack. Nothing is so sure a test of real valor as this. A regiment very seldom refuses to obey a command to charge, and the wildest charges are often made by the poorest soldiers. Of course, the column in advance movement, with banners waving and drums beating, seems a stronger, more valiant, more inspiring thing than the solid column standing in close order, silent and motion less. It is the charging squadron of which the poet sings. It appeals more to the imagination, and for this very reason, it is an easier thing to do than simply to stand fast without making any show of strength without making any display whatever to relieve the monotony, to break the silence, to excite the fancy or imagination. RELIEF IN MOTION.

There is some sort of relief in motion just as there is a relief in words when one is angry, or in tears when one is row. But it is a weak man who gives way to his passion, and the severest grief is tearless. So also it is an exhibition of weakness when people go hurrying to and fro, making a great clatter and noise and clamor, and doing nothing. The wise, strong man, when he sees that nothing can be done, does nothing. It is the foolish who do not know when to speak and when to be silent, when to advance or when to stand still; when to be active and when to

"Having done all-stand." Not havin done nothing, stand; or having done a parof our duty, stand. Mark the diffe It is only when there is nothing that can be done, or nothing more that can be done

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To-Morrow, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Wednesday.

The Sensational Meiodrama

CEE The Great Prison Scene! SEE The Australian Gold Fields! CIII, Songs, Dances.

Saturday.

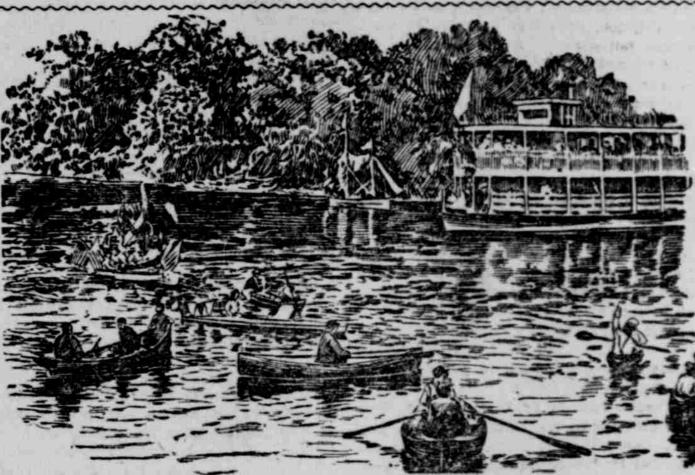
Al W. Martin's Mammoth Production of the Immortal American Drama 60—-PEOPLE 3-BRASS BANDS-3

HEAR The Pickaninny Band The Creole Girls Band The Imperial White Band 25 Colored Men and Women 25 BUCK DANCERS 25

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HAVE YOU EVER taken your family and lunch basket and spent the day in delicious forgetfulness of all care? If you've never been to Broad Ripple Park you should go. It's one of the city's chief attractions. Cars every TEN MIN-

sider ourselves "off duty"-not to sit, nor recline, or lie down; but to stand as the reserve guard of an army stands, in full armor, ready to spring to the charge or

to repulse the advancing foe. There is also another and a larger sens in which the injunction may properly b taken, viz.; endurance, steadfastness. It is that which the apostle wrote to the Corinthians, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men; be strong." It is the standing by principle, standing true to our colors, our convictions and professions, standing firmly for the right.

UTES ON SUNDAYS.

Stand steadfastly, then, unwavering; at the post of service, the post of trust, the post of duty, whatever and wherever it may be, resisting like a rock amidst breakers the waves of temptation and adver-Stand as Cato stood, amidst the ruins of

his country, preserving his honor when all things else had failed him. Stand as the three hundred Spartans stood, when the sun and moon came each and looked on them once in the wars of Thermopylae. Stand as Luther stood before the Diet of Worms, when he would not retract one word he had uttered, but said, "What I | "I've told my neighbors of have spoken I have spoken. Here I stand.

Stand as St. Paul stood. "Praying always

with all prayer and supplication in the

spirit; and watching thereunto with all

perseverance.' WOMEN AS FARM HANDS.

Said to Be a Demand for Such Serv

God helping me.

In many parts of Europe, and particularly in France and Germany, women have long been accustomed to work in the fields and on the farms. When these peasants leave their French and German homes, therefore and come to this country. it is not surprising that they should carry with them the same aptitude for field work in their new homes as was the case with them in the hamlets they have left. Whenever Germans are gathered together, there will be found out into the wheat fields and doing their women who do farm work. There are many Germans in Illinois, and the following will serve to show how congenial farm work really is to some of the German women. This spring a German farmer whose place is located some ten miles northeast of Ra-

one of the employment agencies there. "I want to get a woman to go to Ravenswood and work on the farm," he announced to the proprietor. The proposition was an entirely new one, as the employment of women as farm hands was a phase of the labor problem that had not before been presented in Chicago. The agent, in spite of his experience, could not repress a smile. "What do you want the woman to do?" he queried. The farmer, who looked at the matter from a German standpoint, could

venswood drove into Chicago and visited

"Can't I hire a field hand of you without having to tell you how many acres a day 1 expect her to plow?" was the unexpected "She?" exclaimed the agent. "You surely don't expect me to furnish a woman to plow for you?"

see nothing incongruous in the proposition.

"Well, what do you suppose I want field hand for?" "Return here this afternoon," said the agent, "and I will see what I can do for

It was by chance that the agent asked Fredereca Schultz, a stout German woman, if she would like to take the place. To his great surprise she was delighted and instead of the expected refusal of so unusual a proposition, she agreed to with the farmer when he came back. S had washed dishes and engaged in similar work since her arrival in this country. and, according to her own statement, was tired of it all. In the fatherland she

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afternoon he took Fredereca with him are coming in, as they need farm hands quite as much as I did," he told the agent as he drove off. "Hitherto we have never been able to get anything but lazy, shiftless men to help us in time of need, and we don't like them. We want German women. They are more reliable, and the work

they do is better done.'

of the 17,000 farmers in the State, 5,000 are Many American women are also now included in this hand. There is a similar condition in Oklahoma. It is the same with the women thus engaged as with the men. . Some of them work in the fields, while others act as overseers. The present wheat crop of northwestern Kansas is very large. Ellis, Hayes City. Wa Keeney, and the surrounding district is substantially a solid field of wheat. Notwithstanding the recent importation into Kansas of thousands of harvest hands, there is yet a dearth of laborers. When the situation became so serious that the farmers were in a state of semi-panic over the prospect of losing a part of their crop, then it was that a meeting of young women was called to discuss the situation, the re-

sult being the formation in Ellis of a club

will assist the Kansas farmers by going

composed entirely of young women who

In Kansas, it is said to be true that out

part in saving the wheat crop. They will receive for their labor regular men's There is now in this city a young woman, frail-looking and slight in build, who is engaged in educational work, out who formerly lived in Nebraska on a farm where there was no work that she could not and did not do. It was her proud boast that she could plow with any man, holding the plow and driving her team unaided. could load hay, milk a dozen cows, and yet

her femininity. A Receipt for Keeping Young.

this and other farm work did not destroy

Harper's Bazar. She was as fresh in color as a girl, her hair without a touch of gray, her face without a wrinkle, and she felt, I am sure, as she certainly looked, far younger than I did. So I asked her finally: "How do you keep so fresh and young

with all your great family?" She looked at me a moment and then laughed a merry little laugh. "You see," she said, "I haf my von little naps." "Your what?" I asked, puzzled to understand her. "My von little naps," she repeated. "But tell me, I do not understand," I

"Vy, so," she said in her pretty broken English, "about twelf o'clock, or maybe von or maybe two, as you like it besser, takes de baby, vichever is de baby, and I goes to de room and takes my naps. But if the baby won't sleep at that time?" I objected. She shrugged her shoulders. "Oh, he sleep all right. "But there are so many things to do

while the baby sleeps," I went on. "I vill haf my naps," was her smiling answer. "But," I urged, "supposing something appens to the other children while you and the baby are asleep?"

Then she did stare at me. had worked on her father's little farm, be not'ing happen to dose children vorse dan I not get my von little nape," she said,